

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1571.

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1797.

[VOLUME XII.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, South Front-street.
Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 South Front-street.
Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 South Third-street.
Thursday Forenoon—Edward Fox.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday Forenoon—William Shannon.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

For SAVANNAH.

The fast sailing ship,
SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master,
Now lying opposite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handsome accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 1st of October.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or of the subscribers at Frankford, 5 1/2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18. dtw

For HAMBURG.

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in complete order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Counting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on board.
August 30.

For SALE.

On-board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glazs, Demijohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.
wfc&w

White Havana Sugar.

1401 boxes of very superior quality now discharged from the ship Hamburg Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for sale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B. THE SHIP
Hamburg Packet,
SILAS SWAIN, Master,
For Sale, or Charter.
Aug. 24. cotf

TO BE SOLD.

A LARGE two story brick House, handomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considered as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—dtw&w

NOTICE.

IF TRENDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshall, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.
August 4. mw&fw

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF, HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Junr.
John Abley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coach is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above.
Aug. 29

COMMISSIONERS' SALES.

THE Commissioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the sale of lands, for the arrears of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

The different printers in this city will render an essential service to a great number of individuals by publishing this notice.
Aug. 18.

WANTED.

Bills on Amsterdam, at a sight not exceeding sixty days, and with approved indorsers, to the amount of two hundred thousand guilders—for which cash will be paid at the rate of thirty eight cents a guild—Applications to be made to George Simpson, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of the United States.
Sept. 21. dtf

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,
Imported in the Woodrop Sims, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. cotf
Imported in the Ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street.

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
April 29. cotf

This Day Published,
And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chestnut streets,
Price 3-Bids of a Dollar.

Observations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796."

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Late Secretary of the Treasury, is FULLY REVEALED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money. A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for cash. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.
August 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.
Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.
August 11. dim. cotf.

TO BE SOLD VERT CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON and a new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dollars.
A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.
Enquire No. 331, Market-street
August 24. dtw

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.
NOTICE is hereby given, that separate proposals with sealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furnish by contract the following articles for the use of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for
8 Sergeants coats
2 Musicians, do.
10 Sergeants vests
126 Privates coats
126 Privates vests
64 Sergeants coats
32 Musicians, do.
96 Sergeants vests
192 Linen overalls
936 Privates coats
936 do. vests
1872 Linen overalls
1872 Linen do.
144 Sergeants coats
72 Musicians, do.
216 Sergeants vests
432 Linen overalls
432 Linen do.
1893 Privates coats
1892 do. vests
3784 Linen overalls
3784 Linen do.
1st Contract, for 1288 Sergeants shirts
1816 Privates do.
12600 Socks
2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches
3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4608 pair shoes, No. 1
8009 pair do. No. 2
4th Contract, for 1032 Artillerists and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragon caps
The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.
One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.
One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.
The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.
The articles are to be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.
Payments to be made as soon as the article shall be delivered, and passed inspection.
TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.
cott1thSep.

Lately Published.

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chestnut streets.

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, Junr.
Containing letters from Doctors Seane, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Manson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.
Sept. 15. dt

City Commissioners Office.

August 29, 1797.
IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last. Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)
Aug. 3. dtw&w.

LOST,
ON the Passunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and flint light; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower Stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to John Bonard, at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Passunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,
Sept. 12. dt

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.
Notice is hereby Given,
THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:
For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coach, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed polls and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Carriages with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed polls and tops, and reeling upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,
TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one license for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one license for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licenses.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at
Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. dtm

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Bwing, master, from Hamburg,
Brown Holland
White Portellas
Tickenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses } in cases.
Glass Tumblers }
FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.
August 14. dtw

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.
Aug. 15. dtw&w.

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race Streets.
July 27. dtw&w.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 16 by 14.
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. dtw&w.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chestnut above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.
Sept. 15. dtw&w.

Bank of North America.

September 8th, 1797.
ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the ensuing 6 days, will be served on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers.
dtf

At a Meeting of the Board of

Property, June 6, 1797.
Present John Hall, Sec'y.
Francis Johnston, R. G. of land office
Dan. Broadhead, S. G. of land office
Nicholas Bettinger,
Samuel Cunningham.
In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks, to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a parent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.
(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.
Aug. 15. dtw&w.

TO BE SOLD.

And immediate possession given,
A Convenient well built Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Palliser-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.
Wilmington, Aug. 30. dtw&w.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto.
Red Port Wine in pipes, hds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
July 21. dtw&w.

The Partnership.

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him.—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.
August 7. dtw&w.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims against the estate of JOHN COLE, Umbrella Maker, late deceased, will apply within a month from the date hereof, to Mrs. Cole, at the fourth east corner of Green and Second streets, for their arrangement.
N. B. If all demands are not sent in before the expiration of the abovementioned time, they will not be allowed, as his property will be disposed of.
Sept. 9. dt

PERSON OF INGENUITY.

lately arrived from Europe, wishes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glass-house, Crystal of all kinds, having particular means for the construction of the kilns, pots, &c. and possessing likewise the articles used in the Glass houses of England and France, having worked a long while in most of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deserving of public approbation.—He, who wishes to speak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-street.
August 24. dt

For sale or to be let on ground-rent.

A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House Square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.
Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharfs, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. dtw&w.

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chestnut and Second-streets.
An accurate System of Surveying;
IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,
1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.
The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.
By SAMUEL MOORE.
August 1. dtw&w.

At laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street.
July 19. dtw

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,
HAS FOR SALE,
EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old.
White Graves Wine in cases.
Tickenburgs
Ruffia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heflaps
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruffia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass
Aug. 29—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by THOMAS DOBSON, at the Stone House, No. 41, South Second street;
EVENINGS at HOME;
OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.
Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price 1 Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."
THOMSON.
August 24. dtw&w.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON, at the Stone House, No. 41, South Second street,
Letters and Conversations,
Between several Young Ladies, on improving and interesting subjects.
Translated from the Dutch of Madame de Camben with alterations and improvements.
Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound.
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be ignorant of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of real life, the proper, beautiful, elegant and natural dignity and importance of the Female character is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it in a circulation.
August 24—mw&w

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHEREAS sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1799, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.
Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

Secr. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coal trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And he, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer to the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandise, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Office, such master or captain shall forfeit any pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or his since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answer, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Secr. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with by the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.
Wm. ALLEN, Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.
July 14. dtw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21.

To the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,
I HAVE considered, with great attention, the bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the general elections held within this commonwealth;" and I now return it (having been prevented from returning it at the last session, by an adjournment of the general assembly, on the day when it was presented to me) with a declaration, that I do not approve thereof; and with the following objections, as the ground of my disapprobation.

I. Because the bill not only operates, in some of its provisions, *ex post facto*, enacting a species of evidence to prove the elective rights of a certain class of citizens, which was not contemplated at the time when those rights were acquired; but from the extraordinary, and, in many instances, impracticable, nature of the evidence itself, such citizens may often be deprived of their constitutional privileges, though they have never incurred a forfeiture, and are not chargeable with any negligence.

Thus, it is provided in the first section of the bill, "That no person, who according to the laws of the United States, is deemed an alien, shall be admitted to vote at any election within this commonwealth, unless he has been previously naturalized according to the direction of a law of the United States, passed the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; or shall have been otherwise naturalized previous to that time, and shall produce a certification thereof, under the seal of the court, wherein he has been naturalized, or if otherwise naturalized before that time, then such certification, or other written evidence thereof, as from the nature of such naturalization, such person may reasonably be required to produce by any judge, or judge, or by any two electors qualified to vote at any such election!" Now in order to show that the objection, which I have stated, is well founded, it will be proper to take a retrospective view of the evidence of naturalization, which was originally established, for those cases that occurred, before the subject had been regulated by any exercise of the federal authority.

The 42d section of the Frame of Government, established in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, declared "that every foreigner of good character who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer lands or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of this state, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a representative until after two years residence."

On the thirteenth of January one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, an act passed obliging the male white inhabitants of this state to give assurances of allegiance; the form of an oath or affirmation was prescribed; and the justices were directed to keep registers of the persons so sworn or affirmed, and to transmit the same to the recorders of deeds of the counties respectively, who were directed to record them.

In the years one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, other acts of a similar import were passed; but effecting no material alteration in the point of view in which the subject now offers for consideration.

But, on the thirteenth of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, an act was passed to repeal all the laws of the commonwealth, requiring an oath or affirmation of allegiance from the inhabitants; and by the fourth section it was provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to extend to, alter, or affect, the forty-second section of the frame of government of this commonwealth, but that every such foreigner as in the said section mentioned, who shall come to settle in this state, shall, after one year's residence therein, be entitled to the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges therein specified, upon taking and subscribing an oath, or affirmation, such as in the act is set forth. The mayor, recorder, each and every alderman and justice of the peace, before whom such oath or affirmation should be taken or subscribed, was directed by the act to keep a fair register of the names and addition of the persons so sworn or affirmed, and to transmit to the recorders of deeds of the counties respectively, lists of the names of the persons so sworn and affirmed, which lists were thereupon to be recorded.

It appears then, that from the seventeenth of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, to the twenty-sixth of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety, (when congress exercised the power of naturalization granted by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States) the rights of citizenship were to be acquired, and the fact of naturalization was to be recorded, in the mode thus designated by the forty-second section of the frame of government and the laws to which I have referred; but neither the frame of government, nor any of those laws will be found to contain a positive provision, as to the mode of establishing the fact of naturalization, in case the register of the magistrates and the records of the recorders should be lost. By the bill under consideration, it is indeed, contemplated, that every naturalized freeman actually resident within the limits of the United States, on the third of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty

three, should stand on the same footing with natives, in the exercise of the elective right; but between the third of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-sixth of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety, many aliens were naturalized, according to the laws in force during that period.

Under these circumstances, a recurrence must be had to general principles; and it is a general principle, that if a record is lost, the facts, of which it was intended to be the memorial, may be proved by oral as well as by written evidence. No citizen can answer for the care and fidelity of the magistrate or recorder; nor can the magistrate or recorder guard against acts of Providence and the various casualties by which all human precaution may be defeated, and every monument of human art is liable to be destroyed. If exemplifications of the register or record are not produced, proof might reasonably, perhaps, be demanded, that the register or record is itself lost or decayed; but still it is a great rule of law upon this subject, that the best evidence only shall be required, which the nature of the case admits; or, in other words, that no evidence shall be received which supposes that higher evidence remains in the power of the party; to extend the rule further would lead, in my opinion, to create endless perplexity, and to subvert justice, when nothing could be attained but the gratification of a speculative hope, to guard against a possibility of deceit and imposition.

As, therefore, the only mode prescribed, during the period to which I immediately refer, for perpetuating the evidence of naturalization, was the register or record of the public officers; as the individual who seeks to exercise the rights of naturalization, could have no controul over those officers; and as the officers themselves cannot be responsible for accidents or outrages; I have ventured to question, whether it is reasonable or consistent with the principles of jurisprudence, that at the distance possibly of fourteen years, certainly at the distance of seven years, written evidence, and written evidence exclusively, should for the first time be demanded (and that too, at the instance of any two electors) from the citizens who have derived their title of citizenship, under the very different circumstances which have been stated? This rigor would at once exclude all evidence arising from the previous uniform exercise of the right of voting; from the oath or affirmation of the party himself; and from the oral testimony of any number of the most credible witnesses; it would disfranchise some citizens, without the slightest imputation of blame; and, in effect, it would reduce many who have for years performed all the duties, and enjoyed all the advantages of citizenship, to the absolute condition of aliens.

II. Because the bill will, in its operation, unnecessarily embarrass the exercise of the rights of suffrage; and may deprive some of the most meritorious citizens of the privileges of election.

Thus, by the ninth section of the bill it is declared, that the alphabetical list to be furnished by the county commissioners to the inspectors of election, shall contain "the names and surnames of all the male taxable persons, inhabiting within the respective counties, who have been assessed for a state or county tax at least six months before that day, and not exonerated;" and by the eleventh section of the bill it is declared that "no person of more than twenty-two years of age shall be admitted to vote, whose name is not inserted in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the commissioners, unless two reputable electors well known to be inspectors, shall depose that from his possessing taxable property, keeping a house, or other circumstances, they firmly believe the said person hath paid a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the provisions in the constitution, and this act, and that he resides and hath resided at least seven months in the township, ward or district, in which he offers to vote; and the said person shall also depose to the truth of the same, or produce a receipt from the proper collector of the payment of a state or county tax, assessed as aforesaid."

New, the effects of these regulations are objectionable in a two-fold point of view:

1st. Inasmuch as the accidental, or negligent omission, to insert any citizen's name in the commissioners alphabetical list (a circumstance that has too often occurred) will condemn such citizen to the necessity of making proof of his right to vote, at the very moment when he tenders his vote, by two reputable electors; though in every other case, except treason, one reputable witness is competent to ascertain a fact, and tho' the fact may be known only to women, to persons who are not electors, or to citizens who are exonerated from the payment of taxes. These witnesses, moreover, must be well known to the inspectors, must know from the state of the party's property, or other circumstances, his capacity to pay a tax (tho' in addition to this, his own oath, or the production of a collector's receipt is imposed) and must attest his previous residence for seven months within the district, in which he offers to vote, though actual residence at the time of voting would alone be required, if his name had not been omitted in the commissioners alphabetical list.

2d. And, in the second place, inasmuch as it excludes from enjoying the rights of suffrage, all persons, who shall be exonerated, for any cause, from the payment of taxes. It is true, that the constitution of the state contains a declaratory article, that, "in elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed, at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector." But this is manifestly an affirmative, and not a negative provision;—It restrains the legislature from denying to a person, so qualified, the right of voting; but it does not preclude the legislature from exercising the power an exone-

ration; nor does it assert, or imply, that the exonerated from taxes, shall work a forfeiture of the rights of suffrage, the most valuable rights of citizenship. An exonerated, by the party entitled to receive, must be in this case (as in many cases that occur in private transactions) tantamount to a payment, by the party liable to pay. If, indeed, a different interpretation were given to the constitution how could elections have been held, or the advantages of representation have been enjoyed, by the inhabitants of those townships (forming in some instances a considerable portion of a county)—which have occasionally been exonerated; by law, from any pecuniary contribution towards sustaining the public burthens? Since, therefore, the constitution does not render the payment of taxes an indispensable preliminary to the exercise of the rights of suffrage, the principles of public gratitude and political justice, seem to require, that, at least, some discrimination should be made, as to the objects, whose exonerated from a pecuniary duty, shall be thus accompanied by the deprivation of a civil franchise. The remembrance of those scenes, in which the patriotism of many of the original public creditors, and the heroism of many of the veterans in our revolutionary war, were the causes of such penury, or infirmity, as must incapacitate them, at this moment, for yielding a pecuniary aid to the state, can never be obliterated; nor will it, I am confident, be deemed politic, or just, upon reflection, that men, whose services and afflictions honorably entitle them to the exonerated contemplated, should, merely from that reason, be denounced, as unworthy of partaking in the administration of government, which they have assisted to establish, at the hazard of their lives, or by the sacrifice of their fortunes.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 28th August, 1797.

A CAUTION

To SEAMEN and other CITIZENS of America.
AT the last session of congress, a proposition was brought forward, whether a citizen of the United States might expatriate himself, or, in other words, forfeit his allegiance to his own country, and become a citizen or subject of another? It was proposed to pass a law for that purpose; but, on further consideration, it was agreed that the question should be left to the ensuing meeting of the house of representatives. The probability is, therefore, that it will again be introduced when congress meets. Every seaman and citizen of America, who possesses genuine attachment to his country, should avoid entering into any foreign service, whatever flattering encouragement might be held out for him to abandon his own country; for, if the law takes place, which is likely, it is expected to be so modified, that if a citizen of our country take the benefit of it, and surrender his allegiance to his own, and take it to a foreign nation, that he will never have it in his power to restore what he has voluntarily given up, and consequently never afterwards enjoy the privileges and benefits of an American citizen. Hence it ought to be a settled determination with him, to consider any one who is daring enough to hold out temptation to him to accept of foreign employment, as his greatest enemy. Many advantages may be painted to our citizens in glowing colors, to seduce their affections; but it will be found, if experiment should unfortunately be made, that it is mere delusion, and the advantages held out will be as unsubstantial as the visionary phantoms of a dream. No nation under Heaven affords such advantages to the industrious citizens as our own country. Let us therefore continue attached to it, as a part of ourselves, and not give up the rights of American citizenship, by taking allegiance to any other country, which can never again be recalled, and to be deplorable examples of our own folly.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Lord Malmesbury and Letourneur.

The following ludicrous account of the interview between Lord Malmesbury and Letourneur, is extracted from *L'Impartial Européen*, of the 9th inst. It serves to shew the high opinion entertained of the talents of the English Negotiator, as opposed to those of the President of the Negotiation on the part of France.

"The French Plenipotentiaries were no sooner informed of the arrival of Lord Malmesbury at *Lille*, than Letourneur sent to ask permission to wait on him. He had repeated his little lesson in the morning with some success, and flattered with the indulgence of his master, he longed to enter the lists with the English Ambassador.—The interview took place on the 6th inst. Lord Malmesbury was in his study, when his Excellency Letourneur was announced. The Lords who were with him as Secretaries, immediately arose; the folding doors were thrown open by the servants, and Lord Malmesbury, advancing towards the French Minister, took him affectionately by the hand, led him to a seat, and said, that he was ashamed to have been anticipated in paying his respects where they were due.

Letourneur.—My Lord—Your Excellency! You are very kind.

Lord M. (to the Lords of the Embassy.) Gentlemen, partake with me in the interview which I have now the honour to enjoy. You are the Envoys of Philip, and here (pointing to Letourneur) is the Demolisher of France.

Letourneur.—You are very kind.

Lord M.—You know the pacific intentions of the King my master. As the Agent of his will, and invested with unlimited powers, I hope to find your Excellency disposed to return the amicable sentiments which I am commissioned to express. The reputation for probity and candour which you justly enjoy, convinces me that this will be the case.

Letourneur.—You are very kind.

Lord M.—Restitution, Compensation, and Indemnity; such are bases on which the structure of Peace and of happiness for the two Nations, which we represent, is to be raised.

Letourneur.—That is a great deal.

Lord M.—In the War which has destroyed the connection of the two Countries, fortune has distributed its favours so unequally, that the advantages, you must, from a consideration of facts, admit, remain entirely on our side.

Letourneur.—True.

Lord M.—In possession of your Colonies in the Antilles, of your Factories in the East-Indies, Masters of the Sea, and of an immense Navy, with which no power can cope, and that too derived from almost the whole of your Navy, our interest has been silent at the voice of humanity.

Letourneur. (rubbing his hands).—And from the fear of an invasion, Ay?

Lord M.—Ridiculous apprehensions in any one who knows the state of your Ports and Dockyards. The register of your naval force makes it amount to twenty Ships of the Line and some Frigates, confined to your ports, and incapable of making a junction.

Letourneur.—To which are to be added the Navies of Holland, Spain, and Venice. Are they nothing too?

Lord M.—It is not the number of Vessels that confers superiority. A Navy consists of two parts, the more substantial part, as the Ships, and the essential part, that is the Crews and Commanders. Admitting that with the addition of the Venetian force you had established the substantial part of your Navy, you would yet be deficient in the essential part, and your Fleet would be kept in port by the third part of the naval force of England.

Letourneur.—While we have wood we can have ships; and the rest may be supplied by a requisition.

Lord M.—Your Excellency recollects, that at the Treaty of Peace of 1763, the French navy was in a deplorable state; that that Treaty stipulated the number of ships which France should build annually; that the observance of it was particularly watched by our commissaries, and that France only got over it in the American war. How many years are necessary to the restoration of a navy? Supposing all the Dockyards in Europe employed in the service, they could only have produced her forty ships per year, because the collection of materials must be regulated by the produce of nature.

Letourneur.—Hold.

Lord M.—But while your commerce is interrupted by our cruizers, where would you procure wood, hemp, sail cloth, &c.

Letourneur.—Hold.

Lord M.—But supposing France to furnish every material, you could never build more than 12 ships a year; and as to sailors, since the entire ruin of your commerce, of your fisheries, you have neither naval schools nor pupils, and soldiers compose but a very bad crew.

Letourneur.—My Lord, you must agree, that before the Quiberon expedition it would not have been impossible for us to have produced excellent officers; and you cannot contend that the best of your naval officers perished in that expedition.

Lord M.—The event was a little adverse to us; but if we are reproached with not having been very careful of spilling French blood on that occasion, we shall reply by citing the law which commands the massacre of prisoners.

Letourneur.—In fact.

Lord M.—Let us have done with this excessive policy, and proceed straight to the object of our deliberations.

Letourneur.—That is well said.

Lord M.—On what condition does France seek peace?

Letourneur.—I will tell you in a moment, my Lord. (Draws a paper out of his pocket.) These are my directions. She asks,

1. The restitution of her colonies.
2. The restitution of her ships, or the value of them in money.
3. The restitution of the Dutch navy.
4. The restitution of the conquests taken from Holland.
5. An indemnity of so many millions for the benefit of the French, for reasons hereafter to be assigned.

Lord M.—What would be the answer of your excellency, if England should adopt the principles on which the French Republic has treated with the House of Austria?

Letourneur.—I do not understand you.

Lord M.—France requires restitutions; but has it restored Holland to the House of Orange, the Low Countries to the House of Austria, or Savoy to the King of Sardinia? On what title would it found the privilege of keeping what it has gotten? On its victories? That would be contradictory to itself. On its power; its armies have not yet invaded our coasts. On the promise made to its allies? Ought England to submit to stipulations to which it has not consented.

Letourneur.—I think—I am of opinion—it may be—I do not know—however—for consider—(Takes out his watch).—Two o'clock!—Pardon me, my Lord, I must leave you. My wife and my colleagues are waiting for me. I will state your Lordship's observations to them, and I have no doubt—but I must first consult the Telegraph: for I can do nothing without the Telegraph.—(Their Lordships rise.)—I beg you will not trouble yourselves—No ceremony—you oppress me—How do you do? (in English)—Good night (instead of good day): return, I beg of you.

As LETOURNEUR went out, much laughter was heard, but from what quarter our correspondent does not inform us. M. LETOURNEUR returned to his colleagues, and told them that he was enchanted with Lord MALMESBURY; that things had taken the best turn imaginable, and that peace depended only on a thread.

Thomas Armat and Son,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandise to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18. thf.

By this day's Mail.
NEW-YORK, September 20.

By the Fanny, Braine, from Glasgow, in continuation—[From the Sun of Aug. 8.]
The latest

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 3.

Extract of the report of DUMAS to the council of five hundred, in the name of the committee charged to examine into the resolution respecting the Constitutional limits, and the one relative to the movements of troops.

This eloquent report, which is in every respect worthy of its author, ought to prove to the little Club Machiavels, that those dreadful divisions, which they flattered themselves with having created between the Councils, exist only in their imagination. General Dumas has shewn himself at the Tribune of the Council of Ancients, what Pichegru has proved himself in that of the Council of Five Hundred—a friend to peace, and ready to make every sacrifice, except that of honour, to public liberty. He had no difficulty in proving, that these two resolutions were in every respect conformable to the text of the Constitution, and were called for by the critical situation of public affairs.

We are bound to state, that within some weeks the consoling appearance of public affairs has totally changed—Disfranchisement has succeeded to hope, agitation to calm, Revolutionary appearances to the tranquillity which prevailed before.

The Executive Directory, deceived by chimerical alarms, appear apprehensive of the future, and fearful of relying on the support of the power which has been entrusted to them, or the exercise of its lawful means; they endeavour to appear apprehensive of an attack on the Constitution; but instead of retreating into a fortress, and defending it, they have recourse to arms, which the Constitution should break.

There are, doubtless, men in France who regret the old government, and there are others, no doubt, who have a partiality to the Revolutionary Government, so favourable to their malignant passions, and their insatiable avarice; but these sectaries of despotism and anarchy form but a small party in the Republic; and even supposing the number of them greater than it is, the Royalists have shewn the feebleness of their policy, the Anarchists the cruelty of their disposition, too much to suffer us to fear that they will ever again be able to muster with success against the Defenders of the Constitution.

If the Directory would see the objects as they really are, and not attempt to represent the political horizon as charged with clouds which have blown over us, they would be convinced that the great majority of the country is devoted to them. Who then are the persons who favour one or other of these opinions? Are they those who first attack the power of Ministers when armed with Letters de Cachet and arbitrary power to act as they pleased? Are these the persons, who in different public Assemblies have proclaimed and developed the principles of Liberty and of Representative Government? It is this innumerable number of Administrators, of Judges, and of Public Functionaries who have entailed upon themselves the hatred of those who only wish for laws that they may profit by them; or of those who hope for advantage by the non-existence of the laws?

Can it be from our victorious Soldiery who have seen the Constitution cemented by the blood of their Brethren—who have perished in dangers in which they have partaken?—It is from them that we are to expect measures that are incompatible with the safety of the Constitution?

Let the directory frankly unite with the legislative body—Let it derive its power from its true source—Let them be convinced that there is a cessation of government when there is a cessation of harmony between the supreme powers. That authority, however extensive, is not sufficient for governing, if it is not supported by confidence, and that confidence is the prize given by public opinion—that ministers without esteem, are ministers without influence, and that they will meet with obstacles where others would have found assistance.

That peace, which is the common object of all our wishes, can only be obtained (whatever talents the negotiator may possess) by the strict coalition of all the first authorities.

That generals crowned with laurels, that soldiers and citizens having the most glorious prospect before them, the life of Pompey, and the old age of Timoleon, will never consent to sacrifice their brilliant destinies in such a Catalinarian attack.

OFFICE OF THE MARINE, AUG. 4.

The privateer Le Petit Diable, captain Salvat, has taken, after a fight of three quarters of an hour, and carried into Delfzil, an English packet boat named the Dolphin, bound from Yarmouth to Cruxhaven; it had on board a courier, charged with dispatches, and 18 passengers.

The privateer Intrepid, of Nantes, has taken a ship under American colours, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, coals, tin, and copper sheathing, for three frigates.

The privateer Le Desade, of Bourdeaux, captain Lufoce, has taken and carried into Corunna, the Portuguese ship the duke of Braganca, of 600 tons, laden with cotton, rice, coffee, cocoa, &c. &c. from Maragnan to Lisbon.

The privateer Le Chasseur Basque, capt. Dariban, has carried into Bayonne a fine English brig, called the Jean, from Quebec, laden with planks, skins, pot-ashes, &c. &c.

The privateer Le Coureur, of Rochelle,

has captured and sent into that port a Portuguese ship, called the *Bento*, of 400 tons, from St. Salvador to Oporto, laden with sugar, coffee, &c.

The privateers the *Confiance* and *Cheri*, of Nantes, have taken and sent into Minden, the *Betty*, of Yarmouth, of 150 tons.

The *Sauvage*, of Boulogne, has carried into that port an English lugger, laden with Geneva.

The *Aventure*, of Bourdeaux, has taken and sent into that port, La Sainte Therese, a Portuguese vessel, of 250 tons, laden with cotton, tobacco, &c. and valued at 400,000 livres.

The *Intrepid*, of Dunkirk, has taken an English brig, laden with 42 heavy pieces of cannon.

The *Cheri* and *Confiance*, of Nantes, have taken an English vessel named the *Lively*, from Antigua, with rum and sugar.

The *Dragon*, has sent to Paimpol a vessel, said to be an American, laden with sugar, coffee and cotton, and an English sloop.

August 4.

Message from the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, of the 14th Thermidor (Aug. 1.)

"Citizen Representatives,

"The executive Directory has just given the second decision on the urgent payment to be made in the second decade of Thermidor; the demands, originating from the most pressing wants, amounted to about twenty millions. In order to maintain the public service, it was necessary to consider the presumptive receipt of the departments during the last decade, and that of the national treasury during the present, as funds actually to be disposed of. The sum total of these funds it has not been possible to rate higher than at 6,620,000 livres, which have been distributed in such manner as appeared most conformable to fulfilling laws, and the support of the public service, under the difficult circumstances wherein we are placed. There remains a deficit of about 14 millions for the next decade, to which is to be added the expense of the ten following days. Whatever calculations may be made, citizens representatives, it must be evident to you that our present means are not sufficient. From the statements transmitted to you a few days since by the national treasury, it is clear that we cannot expect to receive 23 millions of specie during the month of Thermidor. With means so feeble, it will be impossible to maintain the public service; and the difficulties it labours under, renders its situation worse every day. The state of things deserves your attention the more, as it might be altered by making use of the resources which the republic has yet left. The persuasion, citizen representatives, that these resources still exist, has hitherto supported our courage and animated our hope; but it is time to improve them. The minister of finances has pointed out some of them in the report annexed to this message. The directory has met with frequent opportunities to invite you to examine into these resources, and the danger of the present moment obliges me to repeat the request. From a conviction that the adoption of proper measures for restoring public credit would produce the most fortunate change, the directory sincerely wishes that you may take them into speedy consideration.

(Signed)

CARNOT, President.

LEGARDE, Sec. gen.

A magistrate in the department of the marine, writes from Chalons under the date of the 31st of July. "The following is the order of the day, which, however, may be changed perhaps to-night, for the utmost variation and uncertainty prevails in the movements of the troops. The cantonment of 10,000 men is not to take place; the troops have received orders to retrograde; the four regiments of Chasseurs had likewise been ordered to retrograde; but last night they received new orders to remain, one at the Rheims, the second at Epervier, the third at Chalons, and the fourth at Vitry."

"Why these three thousand horse received orders to remain in cantonments in the departments of the Marne, while the other troops retrograde?" We read in the *Sentinelle* of to-day, an article of intelligence which seems only to have been set on foot with an intention of calumniating the legislative body. "It appears very certain, says the journal, that hostilities with Austria are recommencing; thanks to the motions of Jourdan, Dumolard and co."

General Menou succeeds General Hedouville in the command of one of our military divisions. Citizen Defermont is arrived, and this day enters the treasury. Hague, July 26. Citizen Noel, minister of the French republic, has demanded that all French emigrants should be enjoined to quit the Batavian territory, according to the terms of the treaty of alliance. It was immediately decided, that the proclamation formerly issued against them, should be executed with the greatest rigour, and that for this purpose letters should be dispatched to the provinces.

August 5.

The arrival of Angereau, whose aide-de-camp has been at Paris since yesterday, is this moment announced. For what purpose he has been ordered here, will soon appear. The Directory are said to have held a very stormy sitting last night.

The report of the suspension of the negotiations at Lisle, gains ground. The negotiators, they say, have shown much confidence, esteem, and reciprocal cordiality in their conferences, but bound by their instructions, they are very far at present from drawing towards the conclusion of the treaty; it is even looked upon as impossible, if the directory do not abate the pretensions which it has advanced. What are we to expect, if it be true, as we have reason to believe, that a member of government has been heard to say, "It is only the royalist

faction which is desirous of a peace with England."

According to private letters from Italy, the negotiation there meets with many difficulties, and that which appears most inflexible, is the clause stipulating the integrity of the Germanic body. The manner in which the emperor has taken possession of the Germanic body, has offended our government, and the conferences have been on the point of being broken off, and hostilities recommencing. Fortunately this resolution was not carried into effect, and the negotiation still continues. The project which has been suspected to be entertained of dissolving the national representation by force, while it gave our enemies hopes of witnessing an internal commotion, re-animating their hopes and increased their pretensions.

It was yesterday reported, that Hoche had written on the 29th ult. to the minister of war, a letter, in which he gives in his resignation as general of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

On the following day, the same general persisted in his resignation, and demanded a passport to go to Switzerland.

What may lead us to suspect the truth of this resignation, is, that the reasons assigned for it do not appear sufficient. It is said, for instance, that after having given orders to the army to march against Paris, and after having prepared them for this expedition, the countermand of the order produced so bad an effect, that the general, discontented, would not commit himself to the chance of new instances of irresolution, and consequently fresh murmurs.

The division of general Joubert have presented a violent address to the directory.

The extract from the report of Pichegru, in which he addresses himself to the armies of the republic, has been posted up with the greatest success in the department of Marne, and the soldiers have appeared to hear with satisfaction the voice of him who has often led them to victory, and who has always shown himself sparing of the blood of Frenchmen. In short, those who have sent for the troops, if they are well acquainted with the circumstances which have attended the march of the different corps, may now learn that their attempt would have failed in more than one particular.

On the 18th July last, the emperor caused it to be notified to the diet at Ratibon, that he was about to conclude a definitive and separate peace with the French republic, which gave much uneasiness to the diet at large. This news confirmed in a private letter from Ratibon.

IMPORTANT.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of July 23.

Dumolard called the attention of the council to a motion of order. "The honor and duty of the legislative body, as well as the interest of our armies, do not permit us to remain silent any longer on events which amaze all Europe, and are no where unknown but in this hall; I mean the late transactions in Italy."

"The manifesto issued by general Buonaparte against the state of Venice, has been read all over Europe. It was transmitted to you officially by the directory on the 27th of last Floreal, and you felt and expressed a just indignation against the horrid outrages committed."

"Several writers have raised doubts against the truth of the facts stated in the manifesto; but the legislative body thought it might safely rely on a manifesto sanctioned by the executive power. The moment was not then arrived to discuss the question, whether war was to be declared against Venice. You could not enter upon this discussion, without the directory having given the first impulse, and the directory could not commence hostilities, without acquainting you of it without the least delay."

"Tame has proclaimed all over the world, the revolution of Venice; our troops have entered that city; the Venetian navy is in our possession; that ancient government of Europe is no more, and re-appears under a democratic form. It is for you to examine whether the directory has not violated the constitution; whether, in disguised terms, it has not of its own accord waged war, made peace, and perhaps concluded treaties, the contents of which you are still to learn."

"The first experiment was made on Venice, and an attempt to less successful is just completed at Genoa."

"On perceiving such infringements of the constitution, it is natural to conceive apprehensions of what may hereafter be attempted. A contested navigation threatens us with a rupture with the Swiss Cantons; I am however persuaded, that the wisdom of our gallant commander in Italy, will stifle this new germ of division."

"The disastrous time is no more, when Cloatz and his set of Illumines wished to plant the tree of republican liberty in every corner of the globe. We will to enjoy our liberty without disturbing other governments."

"I move, 1st, That my observations be referred to the commission appointed on the 22nd inst. to examine into the resolutions adopted by the directory, with respect to the United States of America."

"2dly, That a message be sent to the directory, to obtain the necessary explanation of the events which have taken place at Venice since the manifesto of general Buonaparte."

"3dly, That it acquaints us with the motives, which have prevented its informing the legislative body of these events."

"4thly, That it acquaints us of the revolutionary proceedings at Genoa, and of the voluntary and compulsory part which the French agents have taken in their proceedings, and

"5thly, That it gives us the necessary information on our political situation with respect to the Swiss Cantons."

Bailloul.—"Dumolard's speech is a trifling

use of absurdities. On the 27th Floreal, the directory informed the council, that general Buonaparte had taken the necessary measures to repel the hostilities committed by the Venetians. It has consequently performed its constitutional duty."

"The impending hostilities, it is true, have since degenerated into a very serious war; but this is the general fate of arms. The Venetian government is no more; but the legislative body has been informed of the motives of the hostilities, in consequence of which it has been overthrown." The speaker concluded with moving the order of the day.

Guillemardet spoke to the same effect as Bailloul, but the original motion having been seconded by Thibaudaut, was carried, and adopted by the council.

SALEM, September 15.

Capt. Woodberry has favoured us with the following letter, which excited much apprehension among the Americans at Bilboa. It was written by Mr. O'Brien, V. Consul for the U. S. at St. Andero, (whither Capt. W. and others went to procure rolls of equipment, and to get the signature of the French Consul,) to Mr. M. Mahon, at Bilboa.

St. Andero, Aug. 1, 1797.

"On the 28th ult. I received your esteemed favour of the 24th ditto, per Captains Lafkey, Hawkes, Bartlett, Woodberry, Smith, and Henderson, to whom I have rendered every service which their flimsy flay, and circumstances here, would admit. I have solicited from Mr. La Carriere, the French Consul here to attest my signature to their respective rolls, and the at first he promised to do it; he afterwards peremptorily refused to subscribe his name, under pretence of incurring the displeasure of, or inverting the orders issued by, his government; from which refusal, the most serious consequence may be inferred; in a word, that the navigation of the citizens of the United States, is to be controlled at the direction of every French corsair. Though this hostile proceeding is not publicly avowed by the Legislature of that country, yet apparently stimulated under various pretences."

BOSTON, Sept. 16.

Proofs multiply daily, that the yellow fever is an imported disease notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary of many lately celebrated physicians. This fact has been ascertained at Providence, Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island; where about fifteen persons have taken it from imported contagion; and the cause being removed, it has ceased immediately.

Yesterday the cable of the Constitution frigate was conveyed on the shoulders of two hundred and ninety-three men, from the walk to Navy-yard. It was preceded by Col. Claghorn, and attended by a party of drums and fifes, and 5 American ensigns.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

To obviate as far as we are able, malicious and injurious reports, we publish the following list of interments in all the burying-grounds west of Fell's Point, which has been collected with the utmost care and accuracy. As soon as an accurate list of those at Fell's Point can be made out, it shall also be laid before the public.

September	Adults.	Children.
11th,	2	2
12th,	0	1
13th,	5	1
14th,	3	0
15th,	2	3
16th,	2	0
17th,	1	1
15	15	7

We forbear making any remarks on the healthy situation the above list incontrovertibly proves we are in; and have only to request that all the printers with whom we correspond may give it a place in their papers. (Fed. Gaz.)

The Roman Catholic congregation of this city, we hear, have it in contemplation to erect a monument, with a suitable inscription, to perpetuate the memory of their late dearly beloved priest, the rev. father John Floyd; a votive testimony of their gratitude, and expressive of the very high respect and esteem they had for that truly excellent divine, whose death is so much lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

A fellow who calls himself Buflly James, was this day committed to prison for stealing a watch at the Point. He is also suspected of being one of the gang of high waymen who have for some time infested the neighbourhood of this city.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, a carriage with two ladies, was stopped between this city and Hook's town, by a man who demanded a seat in the carriage, which being refused, he insisted on it, and attempted to stop the horses, in which attempt the pole of the carriage struck against his breast, and drove off. The man then made his way into the woods.

Yesterday three men, who call themselves James Wilson, John Walsh, and Laurence Brady, were brought before G. G. Presbury, esq. by a Mr. Isaac Henry, who lives near this city on the Annapolis road, and committed for further examination, on suspicion of being of the party who have for some time past infested the neighbourhood in every direction, by attempting to rob travellers. They were observed to lurk in the woods near Mr. Henry's house, which gave him cause of alarm, and he immediately had them apprehended, and found on them two bundles, one of bread, &c. the other sundry articles of wearing apparel. They differ in their accounts as to what had been their intentions.

Yesterday three men, to wit, John Kelly, A. An Kerr, and Charles Church, were committed to prison, for robbing the house of Mr. Nathan Griffith, of sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c. Two of the three above mentioned Kerr and Church, came to Mr. Griffith's on Saturday, rather at a late hour, and asked for supper and lodging, which was granted; after supper they were shown to their room, where they remained without lying down till the family went to bed; they then proceeded to plunder, in which, however, they made so much noise, as to alarm the family, and one of them was, as at that time apprehended; the other made his escape, but was soon after taken, and the greater part of the things returned. Mr. Griffith was the second house they had been in for the last purpose in the course of that day.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, September 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Big Tree, on Genesee River, dated August 28, 1797.

"The Indians were yesterday in Council, when a message arrived from the Indians, who were lately hostile to our Government, informing, that the Spaniards were sending amongst all the Indians, requesting they would unite with them, which the message desired the Six Nations would not do. The message was immediately taken into consideration, and the Council determined, they would not have anything to do with the business. Similar messages are gone to the Indians about Canada, and I hope, may meet the same fate."

[Rumors to the above effect have been for some time in circulation, though but partially credited. We publish the foregoing in a distinguishing character, because it is a subject of the first importance, and because this information is certain and authentic, and may be strictly depended on.]

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 20th to 21st Sept. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report, Elizabeth Smith—Jacob Miller's, Race-street, between 7th and 8th streets Patrick Fleming—Hill's new market Rosina Appledore—Bustis's, corner of 5th and Spruce-streets George Speice—Gregory Strahan's, 8th, between Pine and Lombard-streets Robert Shaw—Mr. Boone's, Coombe's al. Charles Mitchell—Vernon-street.

Discharged, since last report, Margaret M'Elwee—admitted 13th inst.

Remaining last Report 46 Admitted since, 6

Discharged 52 Died NONE

Remain in Hospital, {Convalescents 12 } 51 { Sick 39 }

Five of whom are dangerous. Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs 2 None. From the city hospital

Total 2 STEPHEN GIRARD, CALEB LOWNES, JOHN CONNELLY.

(Signed) Wm. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

Published by order of the Board, Wm. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

Totals of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

Grown Persons. Children.

First Presbyterian 1 1 St. Mary's 1 0 Friends 1 0 German Lutheran 1 1 German Reformed 0 1 City Hospital 12 0 Kensington 1 0

Total 17 3 * Six of these from the city.

DIED, yesterday morning, of the prevailing disease, Mr. STOCKDALE, of the house of Stockdale and Rose.

THE CHARITY SERMON,

Intended to be preached at Germantown on Sunday next, IS POSTPONED.

A New-York paper, of yesterday, says, "Wednesday evening is appointed for a meeting of the Presbyterian congregations in this city, to offer their prayers to Heaven, for the afflicted city of Philadelphia; and to return thanks to him who has hitherto preserved us."

In consequence of the guardians of the poor having generally left the city, the subscribers have voluntarily undertaken the superintendence of the poor at the tents, near Schuylkill, and have appointed David Thomas steward, who constantly resides there. Those persons who may be anxious to remove from the neighbourhood of the sick, to reside in the tents, must apply to one of the subscribers for an order, before they can be admitted.

Those benevolent citizens who have any straw, old blankets, or childrens' clothing to spare, will render an essential service by forwarding them to the steward, to be distributed among the poor.

James Oldden, No. 1, South Sixth-street, John Gardiner, jun. 28, Strawberry-alley, Franklin Wharton, 268, S. Second-street, John Clifton, jun. 74, Swanston-st. South'k. Thomas Anderson, 63, Shippen-street, do.

Published for the information of our fellow-citizens.

By order of the committee, JAMES OLDDEN.

The news (vide marine list) of the French privateer having captured an inward bound brig off our capes, a few days ago, is confirmed. The mate of the vessel arrived in town this morning. She is the *Betty*, capt. Hart, from Jamaica.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at the Fort. Days.

Ship Columbus, Vanick, Havannah 30 Brig Two Sisters, Paul, Curacao 30 Thereims, Leoline, St. Thomas 30 Sch. Industry, McCall, Kingston 30 Capt. Gavius Conyngnam, passenger in the Columbus, has favored us with the following list

of American vessels, captured by French privateers, and brought into the Havannah:

Brig Union, Lake, of Norfolk Norfolk, Dunn, of do.

Betty, Sayer, of New York

Schr. Lively, Spooner, of Bolton

Brig Abbo, Mylick, of Baltimore—the crew retook the vessel from the *Triumphant*; but a few days after, had the misfortune to fall in with another privateer, which brought them into the Havannah.

The brig *Alexander*, of Philadelphia, captain Whelen, was risen upon by part of the crew; afterwards, falling in with the brig *Fox*, the pirates took her for an armed vessel, and went on shore on Cuba, about 6 leagues from the Mero.

The brig *Recovery*, of Boston, capt. Vernon, on the 10th August, was risen upon by the crew; and was cruising off Cape Anthony—had taken a schooner under Danish colours, and brought her to anchor under the Cape. The brig *Recovery* had been armed in Jamaica, for her own protection.

Every day there were American vessels brought into the Havannah by French privateers; and as proceeded with in a very summary way, as they never waited for a condemnation coming from Cape Francois, to have even the form of a legal proceeding, but began to take the worst possible treatment to the Americans. There were fifty American prizes at the Havannah.

There are six cruizers at the Havannah, carrying from 10 to 14 guns, and full of men, destined to cruise on the American coast for the fall European trade.

The French in the Havannah, they please in any respect, while the Americans are obliged to obey the most trifling officer, under pain of confinement and fine.

Capt. Paul, of the brig *Two Sisters*, from Curacao, was brought to off Phoenix Island, by the French schooner privateer lately at New-Castle; and his letters broken open. When the captain of the captain of the privateer found he could not make a prize of the vessel (though some doubts were entertained, from not having the governor's signature to the clearance) he sent on board the brig and took capt. Paul's mail by force from him.

The pilot of the ship *Columbus*, saw the same schooner take a brig off Rhodes (about six miles from the Cape).

The French agent at the Havannah is the partner of Santhox in most of the privateers from that place.

Capt. Paul informs, that an intimation of a very serious nature had been plotted at Lagaira, which was upon the point of a successful completion, when the government, acting with all the energy and impetuosity of the French character, marched out a superior force, and after a very obstinate and bloody engagement, made many prisoners. A large party were, however, still embodied in the country, who had denegated the results of their companions before they would lay down their arms.

Capt. Paul further informs, that no American vessel is permitted to remain at Lagaira more than five days, and no person from them allowed to go on shore.

Arrived at New-Castle.

Brig Morning-Star, capt. M'Carthy, from Londonderry, 10 weeks passage—190 passengers.

Brig *Levinia*, capt. Samuel Sweet, from Hamburg, 82 days passage—140 passengers.

New York, September 20.

ARRIVED. DAYS.

Brig *Dean*, Shedden, North Carolina 8

Sloop *Louisa*, Glimming, Curacao 24

Graveland, (E.) August 6,

The *Fly*, Price from Philadelphia—Ceres, Wafson, from Virginia—Hazard, Drummond, from Georgetown—and—prize from Savannah, just passed.

PROVIDENCE, September 16. On Wednesday arrived the ship *Charlotte*, capt. Manchester, from Lisbon: and on Thursday the brig *Murfree*, capt. Green, do.

List of American vessels at Lisbon, July 26.

Ships *Margaret*, —; *Ca Ira*; *Wyer*; *Cleopatra*, Smith; *Chace*, Johnston; *Glariana*, Coffin; brigs *Polly*, Tufts; *George* and *Harriot*, Florence; *Zephyr*, Henchman, Boston. Ships *Ann Catharine*, Preble; *Citizen*, Whetton; brig *Jafon*, Stuart, New-York. Ship *Alphabet*, Post, Philadelphia. Ship *Alexandria*, Bayne, Alexandria. Brig *Franklin*, Edenton, Wiscasset. Schr. *Lark*, Miller, Gloucester.

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE, 1400 boxes and casks prime white Havanna SUGARS.

On board the ship *Hamburgh Packet*, Silas Swain, Master, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut Street, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co. Who offer the said Ship *Hamburgh Packet*

For SALE or CHARTER. She is 320 tons register, coppered to the bends, sails remarkably fast, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept 21. dew

Antigua Rum, JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig *Active*, William Williams, Master.

One hundred hds. 3d & 4th proof, And for Sale by

Jeshu Hollingsworth & Co. Wilmington, Sept 21. dcf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig *GAYOSO*, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

Sundry Lots IN the following Squares in the City of Washington will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscribers, on the second Monday in October next, at the Little Hotel, in the said City, to commence at 10 o'clock:—

Square No. 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 101, 102, 105, 113, 119, 120, 141, 62, 6, 84, 104, 87, 88, 89, 104, 104, 121, 120, 61, 106, 84, 103, square east of square 87, square south of square 104, square north of square 81, square east of square 82, square north of square 123.

These Lots are advantageously situated in the neighborhood of the President's square, and deemed equal in value to any in the city, and will be pre-emptorily sold; clear and valid titles will be made to the purchaser, on receipt of the purchase money. Terms of sale, are, good notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, one fourth part in one month, one other fourth in three months, one other fourth in five months, and the remaining one fourth in seven months.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. U. S. A. H. FORREST. Sept. 21. dcs

The Health-Office IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. Wm. ALLEN, Health Officer.

Sept. 4. dcf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indentured Servant Girl, named **MARY ANDERSON**, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbidden harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs.

MARY ANDERSON.

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. cost

To be sold at Public Vendue.

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Evans, of Philadelphia, lying between Reisterstown and Westminster, commonly called Little Windmill, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract being about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of Reisterstown, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsco river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acres. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grails.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladenburg, esteemed very good for Grains, Richard Ponsonby, of Bladenburg, will then this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladenburg, Alexandria and a part of Georgetown, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladenburg, will also then this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8. w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn. street.

may 30. d1f

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

Being buffed for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 22w 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendence of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

- District No. 1. From the fourth side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.
- From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of H. G. Roberts.
- From the north side of Walnut-street to the fourth side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.
- From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry-street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.
- From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Secd. the 15th.

The following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

- In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.
- Sassafras, High, Chestnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.
- Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.
- Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.
- Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.
- Water-street, well side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.
- Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, well side.
- Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.
- Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, fourth tide.
- Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.
- Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, well side.
- Fifth-street, east side from Chestnut to Mulberry streets.
- Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, well.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&fm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,
A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier-Innkeeper of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shows the principal characters that are introduced:

- John Bull, the Kingdom of England
- His Wife, the Parliament
- His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
- His Brother Patrick, Ireland
- Lewis, the Kingdom of France
- His Mistress, the Old Constitution
- His new Wife, the National Representation
- Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
- Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
- The Franks, the French Republic
- The Foresters, the United States of America
- Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
- John Codline, Massachusetts
- Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
- Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
- Peter Bull Frog, New-York
- Julius Caesar, New-Jersey
- William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
- Cassimar, Delaware
- Walter Pipewood, Virginia
- His Grandson, George Washington
- Peter Pitch, North Carolina
- Charles Indigo, South Carolina
- George Truitt, Georgia
- Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
- Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
- Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
- Rats, speculators
- Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BEN-KNAP. It has a great store of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. & P. RICE, Bookellers, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. \$

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street.

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, junr's Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD.

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 22wtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chestnut-Street.

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. \$

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&sf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Matthias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved; but, not as M. Slough intimates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. A recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reiff, Weed and Wimer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appearance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburgh, arrive at Sunbury on Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburgh every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburgh every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Parrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday; performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME Of the Lottery, No. 11,

For the Improvement of the Federal City. A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are

1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of	10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do. 1,000	10,000
20 do. 500	10,000
50 do. 100	10,000
100 do. 50	10,000
400 do. 25	10,000
1,000 do. 20	20,000
15,000 do. 10	150,000

16,729 Prizes.

23,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the 2d drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centreal four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAUEL BLODGET.

50 Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Well & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers: It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Deltwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some ground to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will fit in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of

WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 12th day of November, 1793, or set back two years for as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath.

THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this afternoon, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otsego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his fee doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit.

JACOB KIBBY.

Sworn before me,

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 12w4w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICKY, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good.—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this State. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

AD.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburg,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26.

William Blackburn, LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 fourth Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 11, which commenced drawing the 20th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2. tw&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15. \$

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookeller, No. 52, South Second-street.

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

Containing the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General.—In one large 8vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if expected.

July 7. 2

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General agent for settling British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the fourth east corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have operated if such impediments had not existed.

5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the loss and damage to be sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797.

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDERGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice house. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 22wtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh streets.

June 5th, 1797. 9 mtf